

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5988

己亥年二月廿一光緒丙午

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1877.

六月廿一

英二月三號

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

## Arrivals.

## Notices of Firms.

## To be Let.

## Auctions.

## Auctions.

## Intimations.

February 2, MERCHANTS, Brit. str., 1,500 R.  
E. Soale, Shanghai 27th January, and  
Fuchow 31st, General.—BUTTERFIELD  
& SWINEY.

February 2, CHONGMING Chinese Junk,  
Captain Bernard, Kiu-shak 1st Feb.

February 2, BALDOWNE British bark, 324,  
J. Brown, Seaford 1st February, Sugar  
—Oysters.

February 2, MADAGASCAR, German bark, 884,  
Tuan, Bangkok 23rd January, Rice  
Simonsen & Co.

February 2, GALLIVY OF LONDON, British str.,  
1,488, McDonald London 7th December,  
Gibson 23rd January, and Singapore  
Ch. General—JAMES, MATTHEWS  
& Co. Ltd.

February 2, CIRCE, British bark, 1,083, M.  
Murphy, San Francisco 25th November,  
Cools—Oysters.

February 2, EGYPTIA, British gunboat, Com-  
mander, A. Douglas, from a cruise.

## Clearances.

APRIL 2, HANOVER MASTER & DRAIS,

FEBRUARY 2ND, BREMEN, German bark, for Haiphong.

## Departures.

February 2, EGYPTIA, British gunboat, for a  
cruise.

February 2, ERNESTINE, German bark, for  
Tianjin.

February 2, ANTOCH, American bark, for  
San Francisco.

February 2, ALEXINGTON, British bark, for  
Whampoa.

February 2, NIMERO, British str., for Canton.

February 2, OLYMPIA, Ger. str., for Swatow.

February 2, TALISMAN, French gunboat, for  
Haiphong.

## Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Mr. Mansfield, Mr. from Shanghai.

St. Chirico, French Sydney.

Mr. Madagascan, str., from Bangkok.

11 Chinese.

For Bremen, str., from London, &c.

Messe, Browne, Baradale, Rowe, and Skid-  
more, and 108 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

For Bremen, for Haiphong.

10 Chinese.

## Reports.

The German steamer Madagascar reports  
left Bangkok on 23rd January, and had made  
no return.

The British bark Belvoir reports left Swan-  
ton on 1st February, and had moderate  
conson and thick foggy weather to arrival.

The British steamer Monarchs reports left  
Shanghai on 27th January and Fuchow on  
the 30th, and had moderate monsoon most of  
the passage.

The British steamer Galley of Lorne reports  
left London 7th December, Gibraltar on 23d  
Pon, and Singapore on the 28th, from the S.W.  
and West. From leaving Gibraltar  
heavy S.W. winds until 2nd December, then  
the sea sweeping the deck, fore and aft, ship  
laboring heavily. From Singapore to Singa-  
pore moderate and fine weather. From  
Singapore had only weather and variable  
winds from the N.E. to E.S.E.

The British bark Carpathia reports left San  
Francisco 25th Nov. The first three days after  
leaving port had fresh N.W. winds and fine  
weather, after which experienced light  
winds and moderate weather. Arrived in  
W.S.W. winds until 2nd December, then  
the sea sweeping the deck, fore and aft, ship  
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MANILA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

50 Samos, American bark, from Swatow.

January 2, Ericson, Amer. ship, from Shanghai.

2, British bark, from Shanghai.

3, Sicca, German bark, from Hongkong.

4, Carl Ritter, Ger. bark, from Hongkong.

5, Wang-wo, Chinese cor., from Singapore.

6, Emanuela, British str., from Amoy, &c.

7, Leon, Spanish str., from Liverpool, &c.

8, Leyte, Spanish steamer, from Hongkong.

9, Vinares, Amer. ship, from San Francisco.

10, Salinas, Spanish str., for Hongkong.

11, Paragua, Spanish steamer, for Singapore.

12, Leyte, Spanish steamer, for Hongkong.

13, Salinas, Spanish str., for Hongkong.

14, Vinares, Spanish str., for Hongkong.

15, Leyte, Spanish steamer, for Hongkong.

16, Salinas, Spanish str., for Hongkong.

17, Paragua, Spanish steamer, for Singapore.

18, Leyte, Spanish steamer, for Hongkong.

19, Salinas, Spanish str., for Hongkong.

20, Leyte, Spanish steamer, for Hongkong.

21, Paragua, Spanish str., for Singapore.

22, Montezuma, Spanish str., for Saigon.

Vessels Exported at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Port's Name. From. Date.

Aurora. Richmond. June 9.

Burton Statler. Boston, Mass. July 25.

Sarah Weston. Boston, Mass. Sept. 18.

John Weston. Cardiff. Sept. 18.

Palestine. London. Sept. 18.

A. T. Stalnakh. Cardiff. Sept. 18.

Belle of Oregon. Cardiff. Oct.

Glamorganshire. London. Oct.

Sir Harry Parkes. London. Oct.

Flying Seal. London. Oct.

China. London. Nov.

Amelia. London. Nov.

Syria. London. Nov.

America. London. Nov.

Highland Chief. Boston, U.S.A. Nov.

Madura. London. Nov.

Hannan Law. London. Nov.

Bendulah. London. Dec.

Darwin. London. Dec.

Cypresses (4). London. Dec.

Potrocks (4). Liverpool. Dec.

A. E. Vidal. Hamburg. Dec.

Garricks. London. Dec.

Channel Queen. London. Dec.

Chinaman. London. Dec.

China. London. Dec.

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## Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. A. B. STRONG

Alfred, Household Furniture.

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## Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Mr. Augustus Baudouin, from the

French Consulate.

Mr. Gustav Nissel, from the

French Consulate.

Mr. Augustus Siebus, from the

French Consulate.

## NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
For 1877.  
(With which is incorporated THE CHINA  
DIRECTORY.)

This Comprehensive Work, now in the  
FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been  
compiled from the Best and Most Reliable  
Sources, and no pains have been spared to  
render it Complete in Every Respect.  
It contains—

## THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.

## THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.

## THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPoa.

## THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.

## THE DIRECTORY FOR HUOHOW.

## THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.

## THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.

## THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.

## THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHOW.

## THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.

## THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.

## THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKiang.

## THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.

## THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.

## THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.

## THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.

## THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENSIN.

## THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHENG.

## THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.

## THE DIRECTORY FOR JAPAN.

## THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.

## THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.

## THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.

## THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.

## THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.

## THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong, the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines, and the lists of Residents, Post-Officers, Maps, &c., &c.

It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

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It is further embellished with a Chromolithograph of a

## PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

## THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

## SHANGHAI;

## Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW

## CODE OF SIGNALS in use at the

## PEAK;

## Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS

## (Designed expressly for the Work);

## and

MAPS of HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c. The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and will be found valuable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Comprehensive SS., or with the lists of Residents, Post-Officers, Maps, &c., &c.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:

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## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
PERFUMERS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN,  
And

ABRASIVE-WATER-MAKERS

SHIPS MEDICINE-CHESTS REFFITED,  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co.,  
827, HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 3rd, 1877.

THERE has never been any doubt as to the feeling entertained towards foreigners in China. They are not, and never have been, welcome. If their expulsion could be achieved to-morrow the Chinese Government would no doubt be delighted. And even the native merchants, who profit by the trade with us, would probably much prefer to carry it on without our presence in their country, or at least only tolerate it for the sake of what they make by their traffic with us. Exceptions there are, of course, but with the mass of the people foreigners are not, it is to be feared, popular or much liked. Foreign ways are utterly opposed to their customs and institutions that, of necessity, there is a certain unavoidable antagonism between them, however friendly the intention may be on either

side. It is true that a good deal of prejudice has been dispelled among the natives on the coast during the last two decades, and that they hold Europeans in higher esteem than they did formerly, but there is still, on the part of both Government and people, a want of cordiality towards foreigners. As far as the former is concerned, indeed, there can be little doubt that its policy is to gradually allow the foreigner by peaceful means, seeing that the application of force has proved futile. To this end, it is left upon acquiring steamers and getting the coast-trade into its own hands. How far this policy will succeed remains to be proved, but it would seem probable that it will in time be partially successful unless the foreigners are willing to practice greater economy, to be content with smaller profits, and to give up the unwise and ruinous competition with each other which has proved so disastrous to their interests out here, and given the Chinese so many advantages over them.

In Japan, when the Western Powers first compelled the rulers of that country to open its ports to foreign trade, the people were violently and bitterly hostile to the intruders. At first the desire for their forcible expulsion was universal throughout the country, and the natives without exception looked upon them with unconcealed aversion. The Government was powerless to drive the Europeans into the sea, as it would have done, but it tacitly encouraged exhibitions of contempt and animosity by the samurai towards them, and for the first few years of their intercourse assassination and violence were frequent. But a change came in the course of a few years, and the revolution of 1868 overthrew for ever the power of the inter-

venient party. A new order of things was introduced, foreign customs and inventions largely patronised and introduced. The Japanese, in short, learned in a few years

the folly of their opposition to a civilisation far superior to that with which they had hitherto been content, and wisely determined to pattern themselves after the example of our Shanghai friends. Probably those of your readers who know nothing of this class of history experience it difficult to understand how the Chinese can be so much as some people imagine. The Japanese no longer desire to drive out the foreigners by force, but they chafe against the implied inferiority involved in the extra-territoriality of the treaties, and are, moreover, anxious to do all their trade with Europe and America direct, without the mediation of resident foreign merchants. It is in pursuance of this desire that two Japanese merchants have recently carried their silk-worm's eggs to Europe themselves, and if the speculation proves successful efforts will no doubt be made to establish a direct trade.

It is very evident that the Japanese, while ready to benefit by European example, and to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded to them to renew their social and political institutions by those of Western countries, are still desirous of seeing the foreign settlements abolished. The Hock Shim, or port of the town, established by one of the mediaeval practitioners of the art, was a small hamlet, and the disease was most rife. Enquiries were made afterwards by the conductors, and it was ascertained that not a single case of small-pox had occurred amongst the people who attended the baths. Speaking on this subject to a friend a day or two ago, he told me he was aware of a case in which an acquaintance of his, finding himself ill with the disease, had run up to the Colosseum. The Turkish bath is a certain preventative, and I believe, in this loathsome syphilis, and in fact, in all skin diseases, I have very good authority for this assertion. I was once sent for a short time in the Middle Towns of England. When I arrived there the people had just recovered from the pestilence caused by an epidemic of small-pox. The disease had been so general that those who could afford to do so had sent their families away, and the poor had panic meetings, and at a enormous expense had run up a wooden hospital (there was not time to put up a brick and mortar erection) outside the town for the reception of the sufferers. A Turkish bath was in existence in the same town, established by one of the mediaeval practitioners of the art, and the disease was most rife. Small-pox was rife in the Colosseum. The Turkish bath is a certain preventative, and I believe, in this loathsome syphilis, and in fact, in all skin diseases, I have very good authority for this assertion. I was once sent for a short time in the Middle Towns of England. When I arrived there the people had just recovered from the pestilence caused by an epidemic of small-pox. 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## SLOW STEAMERS AND THE RULE OF THE ROAD AT SEA.

These scientific conclusions on the part of eminent naval engineers are calculated to cause considerable trouble to the Chinese Government, particularly when it is considered by the same authorities that, in the case of a screw-steamer, to reverse her screw according to the existing rules is positively to disable her under from doing its proper work in altering the course of the steamer with the best chance of avoiding a collision. The British Conference, having discussed these rather unfortunate difficulties, adopted a resolution that "it is the opinion of the Conference that the existing International Rules for the prevention of collisions at sea are not of a satisfactory character, and that it is desirable that the Government of the maritime States should take further counsel together, with view to amend those rules, and to adapt them more carefully to the novel exigencies of steam navigation."—*London Advertiser*.

The *Esmeralda*, minuscule, moored in the Thunes off Geyra (the successor to the *Gelada* destroyed by fire) was completed on the 21st December, and to-day the boys on shore at Shirley-house, about 120 in number, were removed on board. Late will be received from the various Metropolitan Unions at the rate of 80 per cent, continuing on the 1st of January. The *Esmeralda* has been fitted up for the accommodation of about 600 boys.

**COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.**

OF U.S.—2nd February.

Sales of Patna given to-day at \$55, and of salutes etc., etc., at \$10. In Bengal no business reported. Of Malwa settlements at \$569, with allowances from six to twenty-four taka.

**EXCHANGE.**

ON LONDON.—Bank bills on demand, £42; Bank Bills, 30 days old, £42; Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, £42; Credits at 8 months' sight, £42; Documentary Bills, pt. 6 months' sight, £42; ON BOMBAY.—Bank sight, 228; ON CALCUTTA.—Bank sight, 228; ON SHANGHAI.—Bank sight, 724; Private, 60 days' sight, 724.

**SHARPS.**

Hongkong and Shanghai: Bank Shares—30 per cent, premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$10 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,300 per share.

Chinaman's Own Company—\$600 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$70 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$168 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—474 per cent discount.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co.'s Shares—12 per cent discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—The 92 per cent.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$50 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—\$90. Ex. & 141.

SALES ON FEBRUARY 2nd AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

White Wax—5 pieces at \$38.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

Fences—10 bags, at \$25.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

Wool—70 packages, at \$3.50, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

Mushrooms—10 boxes, at \$30.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

Tea—100 boxes, at \$4.80, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

Red Dates—30 bags, at \$3.82, by Yee Wo Loong to travelling trader.

Mejor Seeds—50 bags, at \$5.40, by Tuck Kee Hop Kee to travelling trader.

Seaweed—10 bundles, at \$1.10, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

**HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.**

(From Messrs. FALCONER & CO'S REGISTER.)

February 22.

Barometer—94.4 m.

Thermometer—4.4 m.

Thermometer—1.1 m.

Thermometer—1.1 m. (Wet bulb.)

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Thermometer—Maximum

Thermometer—Minimum (over night)

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

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WATER LEVEL OF THE SEAS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND HOKKAIDO.

Temperature, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths, left in this space in a shaded situation.

Direction of Wind, registered every two hours, N.E. N.W. E. S. S.W.

Pressure, in millimetres, 30.000 to 30.100.

Dry Thermometer, 60.0 to 60.5.

Wet Thermometer, 60.0 to 60.5.

Weather, in millimetres, 0 to 100.

Quantity of Rain, in millimetres, 0 to 100.

Barometric level of the seas in China, Japan, and Hokkaido, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths, left in this space in a shaded situation.

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## EXTRACTS.

EVENING.

How of evening, holy hour,  
That all the world is sleeping now!  
But there's a soul, a living spirit,  
And you're never a heart's pain.  
When the sun has sunk down to rest,  
And golden glory decks the east,  
The blushing, blessed, infant child  
Blinks, feeling its mother's kiss.

Mid ruddy hue of glowing day,

Horn of love—of peace—  
At thy feet, 'tis thy home;

Lull us in memory's dreamy bower,  
And thoughts come back of other days.

While on the golden sky we gaze—

The period toils of other hours.

The happy home, our childhood home,

The accents youth's fair peep drew.

A LIVING.

We met at a hall, a sumptuous  
One over whose bidding may stay  
On a seat by his side, like a thing  
While others were walking away.

Was it love? so lightly he said,  
Or what was it all that I said,  
And needs me so say a great?

She was old and she had the chest of

A charm that could fascinate me.

Her complexion was nothing to boast of,

Her hair was remarkably free;

Yet I struck her while I walked,

For I'd chanc'd of the thousand room table

And gave on the strawberry tea.

Cheer.

meditating, as to what had better be done, a kochu (local magistrate) passes that way, and, on observing these two men, stops and asks:

"Who are you?"  
A robber has slain my father," answers the young man.

The kochu expresses his sorrow at the sad event and informs the bereaved son that a paternal government would not allow such atrocities to be committed and the perpetrators to go unpunished; and he might rely on the miscreant being arrested within a few days. He then enquires their names and number of their dwelling and intuits his intention of immediately reporting the affair to the authorities.

The scene changes. The wood, stream, and road have disappeared, and instead thereof is a teahouse situated on the highway. In front is a large tree, beneath which are placed seats for the accommodation of travellers desiring to rest for a short time and partake of some refreshments. On the opposite side of the road is a sign pointing on the direction to Tsimshau, Ashgara Ken.

Two travellers arrive in a jinrikisha. One is a young man and the other a young woman. They alight, and the coolie having received his fare returns homeward. Shortly after the young woman is taken very ill, and at the same time her companion finds out that he has left his purse in the vehicle which brought them to the teahouse, and expresses his intention of pursuing the jinrikisha.

"And leave me here, sick and alone?

What shall I do if you don't come back?" she enquires.

"Don't be a buzzard. If I don't succeed in finding the money we shall not be able to continue our journey." With this remark the red curtain which hides the platform and performers from the gaze of the audience when required and on which are written several large characters, is drawn, and the audience are waiting for the performance to commence. At length the sound of a drum is heard, together with the tolling of the cymbals and the clapping of the hibachi (blocks of wood used as a signal) and the curtain rises slowly. The scene represented is an primitive view of life. There is a lonely road, each side of which is a dense wood, and between is a narrow spanned by a narrow and dangerous bridge.

Near this bridge, hand in hand, stand a young man, who is fashionably dressed, and a young woman with her head and face wrapped up. They are contemplating suicide by drowning in the stream. A merchant is accidentally passing that way. Observing the young couple, and divining their purpose, he walks up to where they are standing and lifts up his lantern to see their faces. They are greatly astonished and take each other's action of the merchant and endeavour to escape; but he detain them by catching hold of the sleeves of their garments.

"Please let go your hold!" exclaims the young man. "We have resolved to die together by drowning in the stream."

"Oh, foolish! Oh, foolish young people!

If I arrived a moment later, a pair of young blossoms just budding into life, would have been destroyed. What is the matter with you that you have resolved to carry out such purposes?"

"I got it from —"

"That fellow murdered my father," says the traveller.

The jinrikisha man is astonished at this information and explains how he had refused to accept it, but had his objections overruled by the partizanship of the young man; and, of course, he was not supposed to know that the man was a robber.

"Do you know where the giver of that note is gone?" abruptly interrogates the traveller.

"Yes; he told me that he intended to go to the hot springs of Hakone; but I am not certain whether he really has gone there."

"You must take me with you in your jinrikisha or shall consider you an accomplice of the robber."

"With pleasure. Even if I had to goalone

it were better for me to do so, and arrest him, otherwise my reputation would be permanently injured."

Again the scene changes. A view of the Hakone hot spring is presented to the audience. A young woman may be seen combing her hair in front of a looking-glass, having just returned from indulging in a hot bath at the nearest spring. By her side is a young man leisurely smoking his pipe. They are young couple who had been rescued from an early death by the unfortunate merchant who was murdered.

A commotion occurs outside the hotel, and directly after a couple of men rush into the room where the young couple referred to above are domesticated with naked arms in their hands.

"That is the robber!" exclaims one of the invaders, pointing to the young man. The other instantly rushes forward and is about to cleave the young man's skull with his sword, but he cleverly avoids the cut and indignantly asks:

"For what reason do you thus wantonly attack me?"

"Oh! you can't escape by feigning ignorance. The other night you murdered my father, and robbed him of seventy dollars.

"At least, recovering herself somewhat, he says—"You have made a wretched traitor again. I recollect also that I did not like to go to the realms of darkness. Ah! surely this is a visit from Kawanou (one of the Buddha); your favour is lighter than the lotus mountains."

The merchant, who has listened attentively to the young man's sorrowful story, says:

"I think you have parents, who, when they should hear of the melancholy event of your misfortune, would be very miserable ever after. Neither could I permit you to carry out your design and afterwards look on the beauty of my own children."

With these remarks the benevolent merchant, his hand into his pocket, and brings forth a bag, which he presents to the young man, saying:—"I will make you a present of this money, which will defray the expenses of your journey; and you had better start from this place at once."

The young couple receive their benefactor many thanks and joyfully resume their journey. After they leave, the merchant stays for a moment, smilingly watching their retreating figure and congratulating himself on having been instrumental in saving the lives of two young people. He thinks of the time long ago when he killed a man for which act he has suffered great remorse.

"Now," he soliloquises, "I am quite satisfied. Having saved the lives of these two persons my sin is entirely washed away. He then slowly proceeds on his way home."

A man, dressed in the habiliments of a samurai, with the usual long sword encased in a scabbard by his side, and in a state of intoxication, suddenly rushes forward and intentionally knocks against the merchant who exclaims:

"What are you doing?"

"I am one of the Shogun's resolute samurai. If a person of an inferior class touches the body of a samurai, as he has done, his guilt is very great."

"I did not touch you; but on the contrary you rudely pushed against me," replies the merchant.

"You are trying to evade the consequences of your wrong-doing by clever talkings," retorts the other.

"You are a sly fellow," says the merchant, with a look of scorn; "but, however, I beg to excuse you if you think I have sinned you."

But the samurai drawing his sword cruelly wounds him upon the spot; and after committing the deed walks away laughing.

The scene is changed. The merchant's son, becoming anxious at the protracted absence of his father, is travelling along the road, seated in the carriage accompanied by a butler in search of him. As he walks swiftly along in the dark he suddenly kicks against something lying in the road. He stops and examines the obstacle, and on finding that it is the corpse of his murdered father, wallowing in his blood, an agonized cry of horror bursts from his lips. After recovering himself a little he searches his father's pocket and finds no money, nothing but a bundle of bills, and concludes that a man had been robobred afterwards murdered to prevent the robbery from becoming known.

While the young man and his servant are

searching the dead man, the butler brings the development that the samurai does not usually travel and said his master had gone to read the news concerning the request and made the account of how the merchant and his family had been slain the morning before.

The samurai holds him tightly, and a horor-stricken to find that the accused man is a paternal government would not allow such atrocities to be committed and the perpetrators to go unpunished; and he might rely on the miscreant being arrested within a few days. He then enquires their names and number of their dwelling and intuits his intention of immediately reporting the affair to the authorities.

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"My lord, let me bear about my friend?"

The servant explains how he has been arrested for murder and robbery, and soon meets his trial.

On hearing the state of affairs the samurai bursts into tears and exclaims:

"Oh! I have done wrong; I have done wrong. It was not he who killed the merchant, but I—I am very sorry to hear that my friend is a prisoner. I will pay my debt with my life, then go to Ossaka and take the local train to Yokohama from whence I will proceed to Tokyo in the day. It will take me some days to reach Tokyo, therefore I must not delay, or perhaps my friend will be executed. I think I will communicate with the authorities by telegram."

After another act interred the last act on the stage is performed.

The place is a court-room. There is the judge sitting gravely in his seat. The spectators as the bar are the young man first introduced to the audience and the young woman.

The judge is questioning the male prisoner. He, the prisoner, says:

"I know I shall be punished by the law for killing the merchant. I did not kill him, and though I do not fear being punished, I still very much regret being considered the enemy of my benefactor."

While the judge is questioning the prisoner a samurai bursts into the court, and addressing the judge, confesses it was he and not the prisoner who had slain the merchant, because the merchant had killed his master.

Some witnesses are produced who prove the samurai's statement to be true. The young man and the young woman are then declared not guilty and released to liberty.

The plaintiff is impressed with the gravity of the summit, and taking into consideration that he committed the murder out of revenge, he pleads that he might not be punished; and the judge willing to take a favourable view of the case discharges the samurai also. Then are all parties exceedingly joyful.

The curtain falls and thus ends the entertainment.—*Japan Gazette.*

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An amusing anecdote is related of Sir Walter Scott's experience of the Faculty, in a small English town, where his servant fell sick and he was under the necessity of sending for a doctor. There were two in the town, one who had been long established and one a new comer. The latter gentleman was fortunate, having been recommended by the former, and taking into consideration that he committed the murder out of revenge, he pleads that he might not be punished; and the judge willing to take a favourable view of the case discharges the samurai also. Then are all parties exceedingly joyful.

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